

[EXTRACTS FROM SECRETARY MARCY'S LETTER.]

The letter commences by stating the demands of his Imperial Majesty upon our Government to be that "it shall disavow the conduct of the American agents in this affair—call them to a severe account, and tender satisfaction proportionate to the outrage." In order to arrive at just conclusions, it is necessary to ascertain and clearly define Kosztia's political relation with Austria and with the United States, when he was seized at Smyrna. This is the first point which naturally presents itself for consideration, and perhaps, the most important and in its bearings upon the merits of the case. There is a great diversity and much confusion of opinion as to the nature and obligations of allegiance. By some it is held to be an indelible political tie; and though resulting from the mere accident of birth, yet forever binding the subject to the sovereign. By others it is considered a political connection, in the nature of a civil contract, dissoluble by mutual consent, but not at the option of either party.

The sounder and more prevalent doctrine, however, is that the citizen or subject, having faithfully performed the past and present duties, resulting from his relation to the sovereign power, may at any time release himself from the obligation of allegiance, freely quit the land of his birth or adoption, seek through all countries a home, and select anywhere that which offers him the fairest prospect of happiness for himself and his posterity. When the sovereign power, where ever it may be placed, does not answer the ends for which it is bestowed—when it is not exerted for the general welfare of the people, or has become oppressive to individuals this right to withdraw rests on as firm a basis, and is similar in principle to the right which legitimates resistance to tyranny. The conflicting laws on the subject of allegiances, are of a municipal character, and have no controlling operation beyond the territorial limits of the countries enacting them.

The facts of the case are then calmly stated, in a clear and impressive manner—showing that Kosztia being beyond the jurisdiction of Austria, her laws were entirely inoperative in his case, unless the Sultan of Turkey has consented to give them vigor within his dominions by treaty stipulations. That no such treaty stipulations exist, is proved by a reference to what took place in 1848 and 1850 in relation to the repatriation of the Polish refugees in Turkey by Russia, and of Hungarian refugees by Austria. This demand was based mainly on alleged treaty stipulations—the same probably as are now referred to—but Turkey refused to deliver up the fugitives of whom Kosztia was one, and the civilized world sustained her in that refusal.

Lord Palmerston carefully examined the treaties and authorities at the time, and decided that the utmost that could be demanded, would be that they (the refugees) should not be allowed to reside permanently in the Turkish Empire.

Another strong point as follows: That Turkey, the only party which has the right to take umbrage at the conduct of Captain Ingraham, has taken no such offense, while she has protested against the behaviour of the Austrian agents.

Mr. Marcy also looks at it in the light of a free fight, as we recently did, and contends that all international and other civil law being in fact suspended, that the moral law was in force, which binds men to protect the oppressed and defend the defenseless.

In relation to the certificate which Kosztia produced, it is not contended that this initiatory step in the process of naturalization invested him with all the civil rights of an American citizen, but it is sufficient for all the purposes of this case to show that he was clothed with an American nationality, and in virtue thereof the Government of the United States was authorized to extend to him its protection at home and abroad.

"Mr. Hulsmann, as the undersigned believes, falls into a great error fatal to some of his most important conclusions, by assuming that a nation can properly extend its protection only to native-born or naturalized citizens. This is not the doctrine of international law, nor is the practice of nations of civilized and such narrow limits. This law does not, as has been before remarked, complicate questions of this nature, by respect for municipal codes. In relation to this subject, it has clear and distinct rules of its own. It gives the national character of the country not only to native-born and naturalized citizens, but to all residents in it who are there with, or even without, intention to become citizens, provided they have a domicile therein.

"Foreigners may, and often do, acquire a domicile in a country, even though they have entered it with the avowed intention not to become naturalized citizens, but to return to their native land at some remote and uncertain period; and when they acquire a domicile, a permanent national law that it does confer a national character. It does not allow any one who has a domicile to decline the national character conferred; it is

it upon him, often very much against his will, and to his great detriment. International law looks only to the national character in determining what country has the right to protect. If a person goes from this country abroad with the nationality of the United States, this law enjoins upon other nations to respect him in regard to protection as an American citizen. It concedes to every country the right to protect any and all who may be clothed with its nationality. These are important principles in their bearings upon the question presented in Mr. Hulsmann's note, and are too obvious to be contested; but as they are opposed to some of the positions taken by Austria, the undersigned deems it respectful, in such a case, to sustain them by reference to authorities."

"The question of domicile is then argued at length, clearly proving, in Mr. Marcy's opinion, the right of Kosztia to American protection, and that he was only temporarily absent from the United States on business.

One other strong point is, that it is not alleged by Austria that Kosztia was engaged in any improper or unlawful business in Turkey.

It is further stated that Kosztia had received a testimonial from the American Consul, in accordance with a practice under the laws of Turkey and other Eastern nations, empowering the consulates therein to receive under their protection, strangers and sojourners, whose religion and social manners do not assimilate with the religion and manners of those countries.

The persons thus received become thereby invested with the nationality of the protecting Consulates. These Consulates and other European establishments in the East are in the constant habit of opening their doors for the reception of such inmates, who are received irrespective of the country of their birth or allegiance. It is not uncommon for them to have a large number of such proteges.

"The first improper use of a National ship—the imprisonment of Kosztia therein—was made by the Commander of the Austrian brig Huzzar. That ship was converted into a prison, for the illegal detention of a person clothed with the Nationality of the United States, and consequently entitled to their protection. If Austria upholds, as it appears she does, the conduct of the Commander of the Huzzar, she is in fact the aggressor. This act of the Commander of the Huzzar led to the series of other acts which constitute the ground of complaint against the United States.

"The alleged authority of Austria under treaties being set aside, no one would have questioned Captain Ingraham's right, had he been present, to arrest the proceedings of the kidnappers in the steamer, and rescue Kosztia from their hands. They were acting without and against the civil authority of the place—they were committing an atrocious outrage upon a person invested with the nationality of the United States. If he could have properly interfered in the first stage of this lawless transaction, he might do so in the last. The act was, in all its stages, a continuous wrong, and the character of the actors, though there was a succession of persons, was the same. They were all wrong-doers, and if they chanced to have the possession of a national ship, and converted it into a prison for the purpose of committing this wrong; that ship thus desecrated was not entitled to the privilege of a sanctuary.

"Those who had the right to claim, and the power to release the prisoner illegally confined therein might treat it as a prison, and while it was degraded to such an ignominious purpose, might forget, and be excused for forgetting that it was a national ship."

Secretary Marcy concludes as follows: "Being convinced that the seizure and imprisonment of Kosztia was illegal and unjustifiable, the President also declines to give his consent to his delivery to the Consul General of Austria, at Smyrna. But, after a full examination of the case, as herein presented, he has instructed the undersigned to communicate to Mr. Hulsmann, his confident expectation that the Emperor of Austria will take the proper measures to cause Martin Kosztia to be restored to the same condition he was in, before he was seized in the streets of Smyrna, on the 21st of June last."

From Washington.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.
The Richmond Examiner says that Judge John Y. Mason is very ill of bilious fever, and that he intimates he will accept the mission to France if tendered to him.

A new paper called the Sentinel, has made its appearance here this morning. It announces its sympathies with the New York Adamantines, and says it will give the President an independent support.

A New Business.
A team recently made its appearance at Stockton, California, with a load of snow, four days from the Sierra mountains. It was sold at twenty cents a pound.

THERE IS A LITTLE GIRL of French parentage, in Troy, whose face is almost entirely covered with dark hair, about two inches long.

SPRIT OF THE TIMES.

Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1853.
R. LEETIE AND R. P. COOK, EDITORS.

A Landed Democracy, an eternal basis for Republic—A Landed Aristocracy, the foundation of monarchy and despotism—*Young America*. The Land shall not be sold forever—*Bible*. The masses of mankind have not been born with shackles on their backs—*Not a favored few, but all*—and spared to ride them legitimately by the grace of God—*Jefferson's last letter*.

"The worship of Gold, the Father of all men—hope for a life in Heaven—the reward of good accomplished on earth. To those who follow me, and do for them all that we desire for ourselves. To respect all forms by which men are pleased to worship God. To control the world with truth and with love. To teach the truth to all countries, and to devote ourselves to its service, even to the sacrifice of our lives. To which with leaders came over the mountains of any Kingdom, and to educate our children in the principles of humanity, and patriotism. To teach the masses to love the truth, and to work for the good of the world, and to every man, and every woman, and every child, the great life of our world, and the life of the future."

"There is a foundation in nature, or in natural laws, why a set of words upon parchment should convey the dominion of lands."

"The earth is the habitation, the natural inheritance of all mankind, of ages present and to come; a habitation belonging to no man in particular, but to every man, and one in which all have an equal right to dwell."

"BY R. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized Agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take subscriptions and advertisements at the rates required by us. His receipts will be regarded as valid in all cases. R. PALMER, 210 N. 3rd St. N. Y. N. Y. corner Third and Chestnut streets."

WE invite attention to the advertisement of W. Patterson, in another column "Hands Wanted." We are highly pleased with the position assumed by Mr. Patterson, for various reasons. It shows that is "looking up" and that in order to see a sufficiency of good hands it is necessary to offer extra inducements. The pledge to keep up a school, is one that we would like to see taken by a number of other, and is one of the most judicious inducements that could be held out. There are parents in every section of the country, that look to the education of their children as the object beyond their present wants. And inasmuch as the immense profits are no more nor less than the accumulated profits of the individual laborers, we know of no more judicious disposition of a portion of it; then in the education of the children of those laborers. Let this be a condition in the supply of hands at every establishment of the kind, and we should soon see a decided improvement in the minds of the rising generation. It also proves that Mr. Patterson is willing to come up to the demands of the times; and it needs no prophetic vision to foretell success in such an effort, while it secures to him that good will from those around him, that mountains of pig metal, or thousands of gold could not enforce under a different policy.

Death of Captain Green.
We clip the following from the Cincinnati Nonpareil, of Oct. 7th. Captain Green was universally respected by all who knew him, and the sentiment expressed, will meet with a hearty response from friends and acquaintances, while his family alone shall be able to comprehend the extent of the loss. His remains passed up the river to his residence, on the Ohio, on Sunday. This is another verification of the great truth "in the midst of life we are in death," and speaks loudly to others, "be ye also so ready."

"We are called upon to record the death of our old friend, Capt. Green is no more. He died on board his boat, the *Cumberland Valley*. His remains will be brought to this city to-day, on the *Lady Franklin*, en route, for his final resting place, near Burlington, Ohio. Captain Green endeavored himself to a numerous circle of friends in the city, who will, with his family, sincerely mourn his departure from their midst. He was an honest man—the noblest work of God. Peace to his ashes."

It is but justice to Mr. Clark, to say that the marketing has not been properly attended to for a few weeks past. We have more help now, and shall be able to give the paper more attention in future.

FIRE.—On Friday morning last, a two story frame, on Lawrence and Seventh Streets was consumed by fire.

"Mother," said a Spartan boy, going to battle, "my sword is too short." "Add a step to it," was the reply of the hero's mother.

Clark & Russell have also just replenished their stock of groceries, with a general assortment, direct from Cincinnati.

We are indebted to the Cabinet for late Cincinnati papers, and other river favors.

Sentiment before an Ohio Jury.
Ward, of Warren, in defending Kistane, while discussing the fallibility of experts in deciding upon hand writing, thus illustrates his meaning:

The point at which I am aiming this discussion of handwriting is, that there is no combination of testimony among the experts—they differ every way—one says one thing, and another another, and a third something different.

Everything in this world has, in some degree, an unity. The lover regards his mistress as an unit. He sees her every lip, her cheek, yet it is not one feature, but all combined, that he loves.

If he should see her eye, alone, without the brow to give it expression, though he had thrilled to its glance a thousand times, he would not know its light.

Ward is, we believe, a bachelor,—Ohio Statesman.

Three days later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICAN.

Further Advance in Flour & Corn.

The steamer America, with advices from Liverpool to the 17th inst., is just in.

All quantities of flour had considerably advanced at Liverpool. Western Canal is quoted at \$1.25, and Ohio at 22s. 6d. Corn had advanced 1s. per qr., and is quoted at 31, 36s.

It was currently reported that Turkey had attacked the Russian outposts. Placards were placed on the walls of Constantinople, calling on the faithful to attack the Russians.

Famine was prevailing in Burma; the country was overrun with locusts. The cholera was spreading in London and Liverpool. Over 150 deaths had occurred at Newcastle.

The German papers say that the U. States is backing Switzerland in opposition to Austria, and that active assistance is promised. They also say that Austria is endeavoring to induce the Governments of Europe to demand from the United States a declaration of its views on the subject of intervention in European policy, on the laws of nations in general, and on the subject of American citizenship in particular.

Vienna letters say it is fully expected that the Cabinet at Washington will consent to give up Kosztia to the Austrian authorities. It was reported the reason for withdrawing the Austrian Minister, at Turin, was to show the displeasure of Austria at the friendly relations existing between Sardinia and the U. States.

The cholera was making fearful ravages in Upper India. The British Minister was authorized to allow the squadron to enter the Bosphorus, to disembark the troops, for the purpose of causing the Sultan's decision to be respected by the Turkish people!!

There is no disagreement between France and England, in relation to the Turkish question.

Further News by the Steamer Washington.
New York, Sept. 30.

The ship Marco Polo has arrived at Liverpool, from Australia, bringing two hundred and eighty thousand pounds sterling in gold.

Ispahan, a city in Persia, has been nearly destroyed by an earthquake. The Council of War had sentenced 64 persons implicated in the insurrection last February; twenty of them had been condemned to death; and the others to twenty years, and downwards, confinement in irons. Fifty refugees have been arrested on the Piedmont frontier, on suspicion of being connected with Mazzini.

The Turkish Government had contracted for 300,000 winter coats for soldiers.

Scott, Russell & Co's shipyard, near London, has been burnt—loss 100,000 pounds.

The Egyptian troops, after being reviewed by the Sultan, were to march to Shumla.

All regular communication between Constantinople and the Russian ports is cut off, and war-like preparations in Turkey carried on with unabated vigor, the troops working night and day, building fortifications on the Danube.

The Turkish army in the neighborhood of Varna, is estimated at 80,000 men, with 250 guns, and sixty batteries of heavy metal. Two Turkish regiments had arrived at Braila, on the lower Danube, on the 29th of Aug.

Arrival of the Washington.
ADVANCE IN FLOUR.
WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY INEVITABLE.

New York, Sept. 29.—The Steamer Washington, with dates from Liverpool to the 14th inst., arrived here this afternoon.

Flour was active and had advanced 1s per bbl. Corn was likewise in active demand but not higher.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.
Russia has rejected the note prepared by the four powers, as modified by the Sultan, so that war between Turkey and Russia is generally considered inevitable.

The London Times announces that Russia has rejected the Turkish modifications, and pronounces war inevitable. The lost jewels of the Hungarian crown were found buried near Aschova, in Hungary.

The Czar was about to proceed immediately to meet the Emperor of Austria at Olmütz, where they were to have an interview on the 23d inst.

Arrival of the Steamer Baltic.

New York, Oct. 2.

The Baltic arrived at 7 o'clock with Liverpool dates to the 21st ult.

Breadstuffs advanced and further advances.

U. S. Expedition sailed for Japan, followed by two Russian frigates.

A message from Vienna says that Austria declines acting in concert with the other powers, and also forwarded instructions to the Austrian Ambassador at Constantinople, to assure the Sultan that he must accept the 1st note. The conference at Vienna now consider affairs very serious.

A courier had arrived at Paris on the 14th, from London, bringing the decision of Aberdeen, Russell, Clarendon, and Palmerston. Another courier started for Constantinople with despatches to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, which is rumored in well informed circles, enjoin him to employ every possible means to induce the Sultan to accept without delay, the note of Vienna, with-out modification.

The cotton market at Liverpool was very dull, and qualities below low middling were almost unsaleable.

The market for breadstuffs continued very animated. Wheat had advanced 31 per bushel, and flour as before stated, white wheat is quoted at 9s 6d 5d., and red and mixed 8s 5d to 8s 11d.

There is considerable variation in the quotations given by the different circulars for flour; Western canal is quoted at 31s 6d to 32s 6d; Philadelphia and Baltimore 22s 6d to 23s 6d to 34s 6d.

Price of breadstuffs in France were tending upwards. Money though tight continued plenty for legitimate business purposes.

Tallow was quiet at London. At Havre flour had recovered from the temporary decline, and sold there on the 20th, at 44f.

Money was plenty at Paris. The Vienna Conference was in session, trying to smooth over the difficulty; and it was reported that a new modification, acceptable to both parties, would be proposed. It was feared, however, in the mean time, the armies on the Danube might come into collision.

The Servian Charge had notified the Porte, that Servia would remain neutral in the event of war.

By the overland mail from India, we learn that the United States Japan Expedition comprising the Susquehanna, Princeton, Plymouth, and Saratoga, had sailed from Shanghai, on the 31 July, for Japan, and was followed by two Russian frigates. The Susquehanna and Saratoga had touched at several islands and distributed live stock on one, and purchased ten acres of land for a coal harbor, in another.

The revolution in China was still extending, but no decisive action was reported.

The cholera was spreading in the English sea ports.

Great activity prevailed in the French navy yards, which is considered a sign of the critical condition of the Eastern question.

The Hungarian crown is to be deposited in the Museum, at Vienna.

The King of Prussia had concluded not to attend the meeting of the Emperors at Olmütz.

Letters from Madrid say another ministerial crisis was coming on in Spain; and in private political circles the right of deposing the Queen was freely discussed.

The Paris Patrie states that the French Government entertains confident hopes that the Turkish difficulty will be settled without an appeal to arms; and adds that the Emperor of Russia will not, under any circumstances, commence hostilities, and that the definite decision of Turkey cannot be known before the 1st or second week in October.

The Egyptian troops had been shipped off from Constantinople, to Varna and Shumla.

Jackson, the American Minister, had arrived at Vienna, and was about to deliver his credentials to the Emperor.

A terrible accident had occurred on the Bordeaux and Paris Railway. Five persons were killed, and several wounded; three locomotives were smashed to pieces.

Mr. Soule had left Paris for Madrid. The harvest in Brittany is reported favorable, and the Brest papers report a decline in grain. The Paris Bourse had declined; the three per cents closed at 77.

Gold by Artificial Means.
The following article, translated from a Paris Journal, is going the rounds of the American papers:

In relation to the above discovery, we would remark, that Dr. J. B. Dods, of New York city, claims priority. After lecturing in Washington city, in February 1850, by a written invitation from Clay, Webster, Houston, Rusk, and others, the substance of what he there delivered was immediately published in a volume of Twelve Lectures, by Fowler & Wells, of New York, and endorsed by the letters of these distinguished statesmen.

In 1851 Dr. Dods was again at Washington, when Mr. Clay remarked in relation to his Seventh Lecture, "If what you have contended for be true, that there are no simple substances in nature, then gold is not a simple substance, and why do you not artificially produce it, and politically and religiously regenerate the world?" Since that period Dr. Dods has been almost constantly engaged in studying and experimenting to produce gold by artificial means. In his 71st experiment in February, 1853, he succeeded in producing gold in all its qualities save one. This he has frequently spoken of to his friends, and it was published in several papers before Mr. Tettereau's article appeared.

Dr. Dods's we are assured, has now accomplished his task, and can produce gold equal in quality to any found in California, but the process is slow. This he is now laboring to overcome, and he thinks that in less than a year he will be able, by the assistance of ten men's labor to manufacture one, if not two tons of gold per day! Tettereau "believes there are very few simple substances in nature." Dr. D. believes there are none; that is, in a solid or visible state. In all other respects he coincides with the Frenchman in his statements.

As the above is the most astonishing discovery of the age, and as the question as to priority may hereafter arise, the Doctor requests editors throughout the United States, and also in France and England, to publish the above as an act of justice to both parties.—*Each*.

Wm. Kissane found Guilty.
LEXINGTON, Sept. 30, 7 P. M.

The Jury in the case of Wm. Kissane, have just brought in a verdict of guilty.

News From the Fisheries.
BALTIMORE, Sept. 30.

A number of fishing vessels were lost with the crews, on the north side of Newfoundland, during a gale on the 15th inst.

The American vessels all had poor luck. Several vessels had arrived at Gloucester, after three months' absence, had taken only 58 bbls. mackerel, and they had spoken other vessels who had none.

Accounts from Newfoundland state that the potato crop was an utter failure, on account of the rot; and the fishery being also a failure, great fears of famine were entertained.

Did we always do our duty by acting in accordance with the admonitions of the divine teacher within us, we should have few regrets.

The nerve which never relaxes, the eye which never blanches, the thought which never wanders—these are the masters of victory.

The Ping-Wang, the leader of the insurrection in China, calls himself, and is styled by his followers, "The Prince of Peace."

Paying for the Mischief.
Mr. Flunt, of Lancaster City, whose wife was killed on the New Haven Railroad, at Norwalk, last Spring, and himself much injured, has been paid \$10,000 by the Company, the "Inland Daily" says, as a remuneration for the loss and injury he sustains! The damages already paid by this Company for the injuries inflicted by the Norwalk catastrophe, would more than maintain a proper and efficient superintendence of the road.

Dodging the Liquor Law.
In Indiana they have a stringent liquor law, but it is not so severe that it cannot be evaded.—At a camp-ground, a couple of bloods were seated on a log in the woods, lamenting the scarcity of water and absence of anything stronger, a chap walked up and offered to sell them a watermelon which he held under his arm. They told him they didn't want it; but he insisted that it was a good melon, well flavored, and finally thrust it under their noses, at the same time removing a plug to show them it was good. The effect was magical. It was instantly purchased, and, upon a further examination, was found to contain about a quart of the pure juice of the corn. Melons advanched.

A Patent For a Smokeless Furnace.
has been recently secured by Mr. Leo Stevens, of England. The invention consists in an arrangement by which the hot cinders from the fire box, falling on a grate underneath, are there turned to account in heating a current of air which, passing into the furnace, prevents the generation of smoke. Two favorable examples of the working of the patent, have been exhibited, and gave great satisfaction to those who witnessed them. The arrangement is applicable to all furnaces, and involves only a trifling expense. It has the advantage of striking at the root of the smoke nuisance, and preventing instead of curing it.

We should give as we receive, cheerfully, quickly, and without hesitation; for there is no grace in a benefit that sticks to the fingers.

Supreme Court Decision.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided that a tenant for years is the owner of an estate in the land, and is, therefore, entitled to compensation for an injury done to his estate, by a turn-pike road company, in the construction of the road. Any advantages which his particular estate may derive from the road may be deducted from the amount of injury done to him; but the advantages which the owners of any other estate may derive from it cannot be deducted from the claim of the tenant for years.

Disease Among the Fish.
Noces Texas Valley of the 31st ult, has reliable information that the fish in the Gulf are dying off and being cast ashore by thousands. The beach of Mustang and St. Joseph's islands, it is said, is covered with their dead bodies. The pass at Ararat is floated full of them; and the tides float numbers through Corpus Christi pass, between Mustang and St. Joseph's islands. The same thing occurred a few weeks ago on the eastern shore of Maryland.

A Fast Woman.
A young woman who gave her name as Ellen Welden, was arrested in New York, on Monday night, having in her possession a horse and gig, which she subsequently, confessed having stolen from in front of one of the Broadway hotels. She was quite intoxicated, and the vehicle was almost a wreck, it having been run into by an omnibus, but she was persisting in attempting to make the horse drag it along through Church street by one shaft. She was locked up to await examination.

D. H. CLARK has just received a large assortment of groceries.

REMEMBER.
Sept. 10th, 1853.

After a lingering illness of five or six months, Mrs. Sally, wife of Thomas Snow, aged 46 years, five months and twenty days; her confidence in God seemed not for a moment to forsake her, to the last she relied on the merits, and was comforted by the presence of him whom she had loved and served from her youth, and just as the lamp of life was about to expire, she requested all her family and friends then present, to come to her bed side, that she could take a last and affectionate farewell, telling them not to grieve after her, for she said she was going very happy in the arms of Jesus.

"She took her last triumphant flight, From Calvary to Zion's height." She has left an affectionate husband and seven children, with a large circle of relations and friends to mourn their loss, while she enjoys, we humbly believe, an everlasting rest, which the world cannot take away.

My type hereafter is in the skies, Earth, seas, and sun, adieu; All heaven unfolded to my eyes, I have no sight for you.

NOTICE.
Is hereby give to all persons interested, that a petition will be presented to the Board of County Commissioners at their next meeting, asking them to grant a County road in said County, beginning at the hill grocery in Aid Township, thence to run the nearest and best way down Storm's Creek, to David Green's, thence by Calvary Aldridge's, thence to intersect the other road at the David Bottles place, running down Storm's Creek in Aid Township, Lawrence Co., Ohio.

The Board of education of Upper Township, will take notice that the semi-annual meeting of the Board will be held at the Court House, in fronton, on the 17th inst.

J. K. KIDD, Chm'n.
Register please copy.

DR. J. MORRIS. DR. EDWIN S. BARK.
DRS. MORRIS & BARK.
HAVE this day entered into partnership in the practice of

PHYSICIAN.
Office at the residence of Dr. J. Morris, corner of Third and Centre Sts.
Thursd Sept. 26, 1853.

100,000 Gifts for the People!
THE WORLD-RENNOWED
Seven-Mile Mirror.

Of the Lakes, Niagara Falls, St. Lawrence and Saguenay Rivers,
NOW EXHIBITING AT THE
CHINESE Assembly Room, 230 BROADWAY, N. Y.
In connection with its exhibitions, the Proprietor, **JOSEPH PERHAM**, intends selling

100,000 TICKETS ONLY AT \$1 EACH.
Each Ticket admitting four persons to any exhibition, and entitling the Holder to One Share of the 100,000 gifts following.

The whole of the Magnificent series of Paintings, known as the **SEVEN MILE MIRROR**, valued at \$10,000. It having realized double that sum by its exhibitions. A farm in Burlington county, New Jersey, containing 120 acres, in a rich state of cultivation, with Dwelling, Barn, and other necessary outbuildings, fronting on the Delaware River, 1 mile from Beverly, and 10 miles from Philadelphia; access to it every hour in the day, either by Railroad or Steamboat, and also containing a Peach Orchard of 1200 Trees, on which Thousands of bushels of Peaches have been raised this year, valued at \$24,000. Any information about the farm can be given by Jas. H. Farrand, Assembly Buildings, Phila. The celebrated **TRICOTING HOUSE, TELEGRAPH**, who can Trot a mile in 250, with two persons in a Wagon. 75 cc Genin, celebrated Broadway Hatter, 400, 5,000 Gold Pens, 81 each, 5,000, 40,000 Engravings, valued at 26 cents each, 10,000, 53,789 Hand Books, Describing the Seven-Mile Mirror, 5,000 100,000 Gifts, valued at \$91,404.

In order to secure a perfectly fair and satisfactory partition of the Property, Mr. Perham proposes that the share holders shall meet together in some suitable place in the city of N. Y., on Monday evening, Nov. 14th. (or sooner, if